

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

<b>STEVEN D. JENKINS, #03439-063,</b>	§	
<b>Petitioner,</b>	§	
	§	
<b>v.</b>	§	<b>CIVIL CASE NO. 3:17-CV-0831-C-BK</b>
	§	
<b>DJ HARMON, Warden, FCI Seagoville,</b>	§	
<b>Respondent.</b>	§	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)](#) and *Special Order 3*, this action was referred to the United States magistrate judge for judicial screening. On March 24, 2017, Petitioner, a federal prisoner, filed a *pro se* petition for writ of habeas corpus seeking relief under [28 U.S.C. § 2241](#). [Doc. 3](#). Upon review of the relevant pleadings and applicable law, and for the reasons that follow, it is recommended that the amended petition be **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for want of jurisdiction.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Petitioner pled guilty to unlawful possession of a firearm by a felon, and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment under the Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA) based on four prior convictions for serious drug offenses. *United States v. Jenkins*, No. 5:12-CR-118(01) (W.D. Ok. 2012), *aff'd*, [535 F. App'x 720 \(10th Cir. 2013\)](#). He unsuccessfully sought post-conviction relief under [28 U.S.C. § 2255](#). *United States v. Jenkins*, No. 5:14-CV-01087 (W. D. Ok. Mar. 27, 2015) (denying 2255 motion), *certificate of appealability denied*, [613 F. App'x 754 \(10th Cir. Aug. 21, 2015\)](#).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In denying a certificate of appealability, the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit found that *Johnson v. United States*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 135 S. Ct. 2551, 2563 (2015), did not

In the case *sub judice*, Petitioner challenges his sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Doc. 3 at 5-6; Doc. 4 at 1, 3. Relying on *Mathis v. United States*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 136 S. Ct. 2243 (2016), *Hinkle v. United States*, 832 F.3d 569 (5th Cir. 2016), and *United States v. Tanksley*, 848 F.3d 347 (5th Cir. 2017), he asserts that his prior Oklahoma convictions for distribution of a controlled substance and unlawful delivery of narcotic are not controlled substance offenses and, thus, could not have served to enhance his sentence under the ACCA. Doc. 4 at 4.<sup>2</sup>

## II. ANALYSIS

At the outset, this Court evaluates the substance of Petitioner's claims to determine if they are properly brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. The Court concludes they are not.

A section 2255 motion to vacate sentence provides the primary means of “collaterally attacking a federal sentence” and is the appropriate remedy for “errors that occurred at or prior to the sentencing.” *Padilla v. United States*, 416 F.3d 424, 425-26 (5th Cir. 2005) (internal quotations and citations omitted). A section 2241 petition, on the other hand, is the proper procedural vehicle in which to raise an attack on “the manner in which a sentence is executed.” *Id.* A petition filed under section 2241 is not a substitute for a section 2255 motion. *Jeffers v. Chandler*, 253 F.3d 827, 830 (5th Cir. 2001).

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provide any relief to Petitioner because his ACCA sentence was not based on the voided residual clause definition of a crime of violence. *Jenkins*, 613 F. App'x at 755.

<sup>2</sup> Petitioner filed his habeas corpus petition while he was confined at FCI Seagoville within the Northern District of Texas. Doc. 3 at 1. Although he was later transferred to a federal prison in Oklahoma, Doc. 7, this Court retains jurisdiction over his case. See *Griffin v. Ebbert*, 751 F.3d 288, 290 (5th Cir. 2014) (holding that jurisdiction attached at “initial filing” of section 2241 habeas corpus petition, and that “it was not destroyed by the transfer of petitioner and accompanying custodial change”).

A [section 2241](#) petition that seeks to challenge the validity of a federal sentence, by challenging errors that occurred at trial or sentencing, must either be dismissed or construed as a [section 2255](#) motion. See *Pack v. Yusuff*, 218 F.3d 448, 452 (5th Cir. 2000). But a federal prisoner “may bring a petition under § 2241 to challenge the legality of his conviction or sentence if he can satisfy the mandates of the ‘savings clause’ of § 2255.” *Christopher v. Miles*, 342 F.3d 378, 381 (5th Cir. 2003) (citing *Reyes-Requena v. United States*, 243 F.3d 893, 900-01 (5th Cir. 2001)). Under the “savings clause” of section 2255, the petitioner has the burden of showing that the section 2255 remedy is “inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention.” *Jeffers*, 253 F.3d at 830; see also *Padilla*, 416 F.3d at 426.<sup>3</sup>

Petitioner fails to meet his burden of showing that the section 2255 remedy is either inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention. See *Jeffers*, 253 F.3d at 830 (petitioner bears burden “to show the inadequacy or ineffectiveness of a motion under § 2255”). Petitioner cannot rely on section 2241 merely because he cannot seek relief under section 2255. Cf. *Pack*, 218 F.3d 448, 453 (holding that prior, unsuccessful section 2255 motion, limitations bar, and successiveness do not render section 2255 remedy inadequate or ineffective). Moreover, “the savings clause of section 2255 applies to a claim of actual innocence ‘(i) that is

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<sup>3</sup> The so-called “savings clause” provides that “[a]n application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a prisoner who is authorized to apply for relief by motion pursuant to this section, shall not be entertained if it appears that the applicant has failed to apply for relief, by motion, to the court which sentenced him, or that such court has denied him relief, unless it also appears that *the remedy by motion is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention.*” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(e) (emphasis added).

Because Petitioner was incarcerated within the Northern District of Texas, at the time he filed this action, this Court has the authority to determine whether he may proceed under section 2241. See *Padilla*, 416 F.3d at 426 (“Only the custodial court has the jurisdiction to determine whether a petitioner’s claims are properly brought under § 2241 via the savings clause of § 2255.”).

based on a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision which establishes that the petitioner may have been convicted of a nonexistent offense and (ii) that was foreclosed by circuit law at the time when the claim should have been raised in the petitioner's trial, appeal or first § 2255 motion.” *Padilla*, 416 F.3d at 426 (quoting *Reyes-Requena*, 243 F.3d at 904); *see also Christopher*, 342 F.3d at 382.

Petitioner fails to establish either requisite of the savings clause. First, Petitioner cannot demonstrate that he was convicted of a nonexistent offense. His pleadings are limited to challenging the sentence that he received. *Doc. 3 at 4-5; Doc. 4 at 3-4*. Second, *Mathis*, 136 S. Ct. 2243, the only Supreme Court case on which Petitioner relies, did not announce a new rule of constitutional law that has been made retroactive to cases on collateral review.<sup>4</sup> *See In re Lott*, 838 F.3d 522, 523 (5th Cir. 2016) (denying authorization to file a successive application under 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h)(2) because *Mathis* did not set forth a new rule of constitutional law that has been made retroactive to cases on collateral review). Indeed, the Supreme Court explicitly stated in *Mathis* that it was not announcing a new rule and that its decision was dictated by decades of prior precedent. 136 S. Ct. at 2257; *see also Teague v. Lane*, 489 U.S. 288, 301 (1989) (“[A] case announces a new rule if the result was not dictated by precedent existing at the time the defendant’s conviction became final.”).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> *Mathis* held that, for the purpose of determining whether an offense qualifies as an Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA) predicate, the court takes a modified categorical approach, looking to the statutory elements of the offense rather than to the means of commission. 136 S. Ct. at 2257.

<sup>5</sup> For purposes of determining the applicability of the savings clause, there is no requirement “that the Supreme Court must have made the determination of retroactivity.” *Santillana v. Upton*, 846 F.3d 779, 783 (5th Cir. 2017) (citing *Garland v. Roy*, 615 F.3d 391, 394 (5th Cir. 2010)).

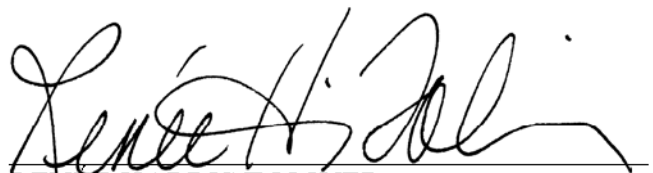
Moreover, because Petitioner challenges only his sentence, and not his conviction, his actual innocence claim under *Mathis* does not fall within the savings clause of section 2255(e). Cf. *In re Bradford*, 660 F.3d 226, 230 (5th Cir. 2011) (“a claim of actual innocence of a career offender enhancement is not a claim of actual innocence of the crime of conviction and, thus, not the type of claim that warrants review under § 2241.”); see also *Padilla*, 416 F.3d at 427 (contrasting sentencing and conviction claims).

Accordingly, Petitioner is not entitled to relief under section 2241 and his petition should be dismissed without prejudice for want of jurisdiction. See *Christopher*, 342 F.3d at 379 (remanding case for dismissal for lack of jurisdiction because petitioner failed to show the section 2255 remedy was inadequate or ineffective).

### III. RECOMMENDATION

For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that the petition for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 be **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for want of jurisdiction.

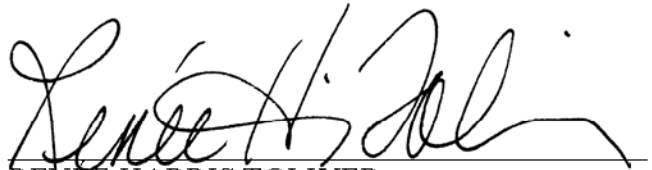
SIGNED December 5, 2017.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996), *modified by statute*, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (extending the time to file objections from ten to fourteen days).

  
RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE